BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1818. [NUMBER 1334.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MONTHLY GENERAL SALE of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, COCHINEAL, and other Stores, will take place on Wednesday the 1st April, and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

" R. T. GOODWIN,
" T. G. GARDINER,
Committee Gen. Sale.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
16th March 1818.

શરકારી-નાકીર-ખબર-થાએ

એવીને-શરકારી-બનાત-તથા-છા
કરુ-તથા-કીરમીજ-તથા-બીજી-જંનશ
ની-કર-મકીનાની-વકરી-છુક-વારને
દિને-તારીખ ૧ લી-આપરેલનાં-દાડે-થા
શે-તે-તે-વકરી-એક-કરતા-શુકી
જારી-રેકેશે-ને-દર-દીન-વકરી-બપો
રે-ચાલુ-થાશે—તા. ૧૬ મી • મારચ
શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. &. Com. Acct

શ્રી

ષરદ્રગીષ્યાણીરષેઘરઘેણે
ષેલીજેષરદ્રગી ઘમ્રતંપધાણી
ઘમ્રીરમીષ પઈતરજીષષ યાષી
ઘરમન્યાષી પીમગીકીઈપગી તા
ગીષ ૧ મઠેષપ્રીષ્ટચેમ્રેજીઘેઈષ
તીપીમગી ઈમઘગપડા ઘઈતેચા
ઘીમ્રષીષ

પીક્રીઈરચીપષતેંજ પ્રઇગીઘેત
મઈષતાગીષ ૧૬ મઠેમરચે ૭
ને ૧૮૧૮ ઈષપી

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. &. Com. Act.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FORT Adjutant THOMAS GORDON of Surat, having taken charge and disposed of the Effects of the late Cornet J. WILLIAMSON of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Notice is hereby given, that, after the payment of Funeral charges, Servants' Wages, Expences &c., the balance of the Estate, amounting to Rupees one thousand one hundred twenty eight, one qr. and ninety five reas, (1128 1 95) has been lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

SURAT CASTLE.
FORT ADJUTANT'S Office
18th March 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT, in consequence of an Advertisement of the 13th Instant respecting a mortgage of the property in the name of Meah Abdull Lutiff Bin Shaik Ebran Couth, to reverse the same, the Public are hereby informed, that Meah Couth Aboojee, Baloo Couth Aboojee Couth, Meah Shaik Hoson, Couth Aboojee Couth and Bapoojee Couth Bin Abdull Kuder Couth, are legal Heirs of the Estate and effects of late Beebee Mariain, wife of the late Meah Abrobuker. As the property in question is not a right to be mortgaged, or contracted for any sum of money, by any person or persons, unless those interested or concerned in that Estate, if any persons have or will enter into any such engagement, his money so lent will be irrecoverable from the said Estate. If any person or persons have previously to this been engaged in this affair, they are requested to make the same known to Meah Fucker Mahomed Bin Goolam Mahedeen, Bhaut Cur street Mamon Vada, within 14 days: or otherwise his or their demand or claims shall be of no force.

Bombay, 20th March 1818.

ખબર-કીમાંથી-આપીએચને

તારીખ ૧૩ મી-મારચ-આએ-મકી
નાનીએ-છપાવેલુછે-જે-મીલકત ૨ આ
રગેજ-મુકવાને-મીમાં-અબદ્ય-બતીક
લીન-ઈલરાજમ-ખોત-ને-નાંએ છપાવી
લુછે-તે-નોટીશ-૨૬-કરવાને-૨૧૨વે-લો
કોને-જાકેર-થાએને-મીમાં-ખોત-અબુ
જી-ખોત-તથા-બાબુ-ખોત-અબુજી-ખો
ત-તથા-મીમાં-શેખ-કુરાંન • અબુજી •
ખોત-તથા-બાબુજી-ખોત-તથા-અબદ
લ-કાદર-ખોત-એ-૨૨વે-વારશાછે-અર
નાર-બીબી-મેરીએમ-મીમાં-અબુબક
રની-ઘરીમાંનીની-માલ-તથા-મીલક
તનાં-વારશાછે-તે-વારશેતે-ઉપર-લખેલી
મીલકત-કોજ-બીનાથી-મારગેજ-મુકા
એ-નકી-૨૨વાએ-ને-ઉપર-નાંએલખેલાં
છે-તેની-શકી-વનાં-લેવાએ-નકી-અગા
ર-કોજ-૨ાખશે-રુપીઆ-આપેઆ-કોએ
અથવા-હવે-પઢીનાં-રુપીઆ-આપે-તે
ઘણીનાં-રુપીઆ-એ-મીલકત-ઉપરથી-
વશુલ-કરી-૨ાખશે-નકી-એ-છાપેઆ-
અગાઉ-કોજએ-આપ-તથા-લેએ-કીકી
કોએ-તે-ઘણીને-અરજ-છેને-આજ-દંન
થી-દંન ૧૪ સો-મીમાં-કકીર-મંકમદ-
બીન-ગોલામ-મજીદીન-બાત-કર-
મેમણ-વાકામો-રેકેછે-તેને-આગાજ-જજ
ને-જાકેર-કર-નકીતો-પોટાનો-દાવો •
ચાજશે-નકી

તા. ૨૦ મી-મારચ ૧૮૧૮

FIRST
MADRAS GOVERNMENT
LOTTERY
FOR THE YEAR 1818.

For Star Pagodas
One Lac and Seventy two Thousand

UNDER THE SANCTION OF
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council
DIVIDED INTO
SEVEN THOUSAND (7000) TICKETS
IN TWO CLASSES

To be conducted under the management of a Superintendant & Commissioners appointed by Government

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Prize of	 6000	....	6000
1 Ditto of	 4000	....	4000
2 Ditto of	 2000	....	4000
4 Ditto of	 1000	....	4000
8 Ditto of	 500	....	4000
10 Ditto of	 100	....	1000
30 Ditto of	 50	....	1500
1144 Ditto of	 15	....	17,160
1200			41660

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of	.. 20,000	....	20,000
1 Ditto of	.. 10,000	....	10,000
1 Ditto of	.. 5000	....	5000
2 Ditto of	.. 2000	....	4000
3 Ditto of	.. 1000	....	3000
12 Ditto of	.. 500	....	6000
1 Ditto of	.. 376	....	376
38 Ditto of	.. 100	....	3800
1200 Ditto of	.. 50	....	60,000
2459			1,12,176
4541 Blanks.			
7000 Tickets.			

TICKETS drawn Blanks in this Lottery will be credited to the Subscribers at Rupees 10¼ each till two days previous to the drawing of the First Class of the Succeeding Lottery.

The Prizes of the First and Second Classes, will be paid 15 days after the drawing of those Classes after the usual deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class, and not renewed in the Second previous to the commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have any right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

Madras, 10th February, 1818

A Supply of Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery may be had at MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co's. Office in a few days hence at Rupees 32 each.

P. S. Tickets will be ready for sale on the 2d March, and the drawing of the class will commence on the 25th March as per Government Gazette of the 19th February, received on the 19th instant.

ANDERSON & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1818.

PASSAGE
TO THE
United States of America,
AND TO THE
MAURITIUS (ISLE OF FRANCE).
THE FAST SAILING
AMERICAN SHIP
HORATIO,
ROBERT BUNKER,
COMMANDER;
BURTHEN 600 *TONS,*
COPPER BOTTOMED,

WILL sail shortly from this port for New York; & having unusually spacious and airy accommodations suited to a family, or to single persons, would take passengers at a very reasonable rate; thus presenting an eligible opportunity for persons proceeding to Europe and desirous of visiting America; from whence convenient occasions offer weekly for England, the passage being commonly effected in 25 or 30 days.

Would also engage to land passengers at the Mauritius.

Application to be made to H. GALLWEY, Supercargo, or to the Captain in Rampart Row, or at JEHANGIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay 14th March 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TOMORROW, the 22d instant, being EASTER SUNDAY, there will be a COLLECTION at the Church (immediately after the Sermon) in aid of the Church charitable fund, for the relief of European and other poor.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
21st March 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th March 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant the Brevet Rank of Captain to the undermentioned officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service on this establishment who have not attained that rank after fifteen year's service, under the operation of the Honorable Court's Orders of the 23d of August 1815.

Season of Apt.	No.	Names.	Corps.	Date of Rank.
1803.	1	Justinian Nutt,	Engineers,	8th Jun. 1818.
do.	2	Robert Dawson,	1 Rt. Lt. Cy.	ditto.
do.	3	Samuel Hughes,	2d Regiment,	ditto.
do.	4	Robt. Campbell,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	5	William Hollis,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	6	Har. A. Harvey,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	7	Wm. H. Sykes,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	8	David Wilson,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	9	Mich. Bagnold,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	10	John Sheriff,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	11	William Nash,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	12	Mathew Soppitt,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	13	Marcus Blackall,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	14	James Innerarity,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	15	Robert Gordon,	Engineers,	ditto.
do.	16	J. H. Dunsterville	6th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	17	Rt. Robertson,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	18	Js. Cruikshank,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	19	Samuel W. Wells,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	20	Richd. Stamper,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	21	Augs. Grafton,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	22	James Barclay,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	23	Robert Shepherd,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	24	George Arden,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	25	Robert Taylor,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	26	Thomas Hake,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	27	Robert Rose,	2d Rt. Lt. Cy.	ditto.
do.	28	John Cook,	2d Regiment,	ditto.

Season of Apt.	No.	Names.	Corps.	Date of Rank.
1803	29	Geo. Js. Wilson,	1st Regiment,	8th Jan. 1818.
do.	30	R. W. Fleming,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	31	Joseph Jones,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	32	James Keith,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	33	An. W. Browne,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	34	J. Philip Napier,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	35	Benj. Gerrans,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	36	John Crewe,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	37	A. B. Campbell,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	38	Geo. A. Rigby,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	39	William Spiller,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	40	Samuel Hallifax,	Eur. Regiment,	ditto.
do.	41	William Wilkins,	1st Rt. Lt. Cy.	ditto.
do.	42	Edward Walker,	7th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	43	Evan Jervis,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	44	Ed. M. Wood,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	45	Chs. LeMaistre,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	46	Ed. Towsey,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	47	Fredk. Roome,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	48	Fredk. Hickes,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	49	Rt. W. Gillum,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	50	Rt. A. Gibbs,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	51	Fk. Dangerfield,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	52	John Brough,	Eur. Regiment,	ditto.
do.	53	Wm. Ogilvie,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	54	James Lugar,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	55	W. C. Illingworth,	2d Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	56	Rt. Ogilby,	3d Regiment,	ditto.
do.	57	Charles Parr,	Eur. do.	ditto.
do.	58	Rt. Hurle,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	59	James Sheriff,	Eur. do.	ditto.
do.	60	Gilb. Melville,	1st Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	61	And. Hare,	7th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	62	H. B. Corker,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	63	Stephen Long,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	64	Charles Davies,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	65	Charles Payne,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	66	John Hancock,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	67	Henry Newton,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	68	Thomas Gordon,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	69	James Lawrie,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	70	John McIntire,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	71	Jona. Michie,	2d Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	72	James Graham,	4th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	73	And. W Burn,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	74	Henry Adams,	3d do.	ditto.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing the following Detachment Orders issued by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy on taking the Forts of Ramghur and Paulghur, and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieut. Colonel and of the Officers and men engaged on the occasion.

Paulghur 4th March 1818.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.

The Commanding Officer begs to return his best thanks to the Officers and men of the Detachment he has the honor to command, for their cool, steady and gallant conduct in the attack and escalade of the Forts of Ramgaur and Paulghur this morning. The difficulties the Detachment had to encounter in climbing a Hill of such an abrupt ascent, under a heavy fire from two Forts, where they were necessitated to assist themselves up by the bushes and rocks that lay in their way, reflects the highest credit on every individual engaged in this hazardous enterprise. The Commanding Officer cannot refrain from particularizing the names of Captain Farquharson (who was the first man that mounted the Walls) Lieutenants Capon and Seymour, than whom none could have behaved with greater zeal and gallantry during the arduous service they were engaged in this morning.

(Signed) M. KENNEDY, LIEUT. COL.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Major General Sir Wm. Keir's appointment on the 21st of December 1817 of Captain Perkins, of the 10th Regiment, to the charge of the Commissariat Department formed at Baroda for Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop's Army.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

MARCH 21, 1818.

By accounts dated General Pritzler's camp before Poorunder the 15th March, we are happy to learn that the fort of Wudjunghur had surrendered to us on the morning of that day, and that at half past four in the afternoon Poorunder also capitulated: our troops, at the time the letter was despatched, had taken possession of the gateways of the latter place.

After the fall of Issapoor and Loghur, the force under Lieutenant Colonel Prother invested Koarree; we have the pleasure of announcing that this fortress is likewise now in our possession.

We understand that a golden image of the Hindoo diety Ganesha has been discovered in the fort of Singhur. This idol had been concealed within a column or pillar of masonry, under which it was expected his godship would have remained secure, and have eluded the search of the conquerors of the fort. Report enhances the value of this idol to several lacs of rupees, we have however been credibly informed, that, for his ransom, a lac and a half of rupees have already been offered.

We have no certain accounts, relative to the movements of Bajee Row, of a later date than those which our brother Editor has published on Wednesday. There is however a rumor, that he has collected a considerable force and is in the vicinity of Toka, and gives out that he means to wait our approach and hazard the unequal contest.

Our letters from the Deckhan mention that Mr. Russell, the assistant of the Resident, has set out charged with important despatches to H. E. the Marquis of Hastings.

We have no account whatever relative to the affair at Tolnair, on which we can place reliance; and therefore, in the absence of official communication, we confine ourselves to copying the account which has appeared in the Gazette.

Our Calcutta papers reach only to the 12th Feb. and our Madras ones to the 28th Feb. & they are destitute of all important intelligence.

The Orpheus, Capt. J. Finlay, for London, will not sail, we find, until Wednesday morning, and the bag for letters by her will be kept open at Messrs. Forbes & Co's. office until 10 o'Clock of that day. The Adamant will not be ready much before the end of this month; and we are informed that the Albinia will get away early in next month.

We are happy to learn that the Lonach from this port arrived in safety at the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th December. She would proceed again in the prosecution of her voyage as soon as the wind permitted her.

We copy the following articles from our Brother Editor of the Gazette.

Letters from Damaun of the 11th instant, mention the arrival there of the American Brig Alexander, Captain Bencroft, last from China the 16th of January, she has brought but little news; the Bombay Castle of this port, was left at Whampoa, but expected to sail in a few days; her arrival may be therefore daily expected; all the Indiamen, with the exception of the Atlas, had departed.

Nothing can better illustrate the enterprising character of our Anglo Americans than the voyage performed by this Brig; she went from America to Russia, from thence round Cape Horn to the N. W. coast of America, where, having procured a cargo of skins, she proceeded to China, and having sold them, she has bent her course to India with the view of disposing of the remains of her outward bound cargo; for we understand she has brought no Chinese produce whatever.

The arrival of a foreign ship at that place constitutes quite an epoch; her appearance was therefore hailed as a fortunate omen. Salutes were exchanged and the banners waved again over the fortress and citadel of Damaun. Some account of this place will be found in our subsequent columns.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A letter from General Hislop's force, dated Camp, Tolnair 27th February, states, that they had arrived there that morning, & sent the Killedar, Holkar's order to evacuate the Fort, but he opened a fire on their baggage. They then sent a message and a letter informing him if he did not surrender by twelve o'clock he would be hanged as a rebel, and every man put to death. He returned no answer; and finding the six pounders made little or no impression, the flank companies of the Royals and European Regiment with the Light Brigade moved down in the afternoon, and at length took the five gateways, and carried the place sword in hand, putting the whole garrison of two hundred & fifty men to death; of whom sixty were Arabs. The Killedar, Toolseram Mama, in the interest of the Peishwa, came out on the gates being taken, & was publicly executed. Our loss in Officers is severe.

KILLED.

Major Gordon, Royal Scots.
Captain Macgregor, Ditto.
Lieutenant ————, Ditto.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. M. Murray, dangerously.
Lieut. Macgregor, R. E. Ditto.
Lieut. O'Brien, Act. Adj. Gen. slightly.
Lieut. Anderson, Engineers, badly but not dangerouly.

The Peishwa's infantry with a few guns halted within a mile of Hewta, the night before last, and moved out towards Koppergaum, next morning. Bajee Row passed in the same route a few days since, & on that occasion, a body of his horse coming down upon the village, in the Ghurry of which we have a Subadar of the 1-4 Regiment and twenty Sepoys (part of the Toka detachment stationed there to keep open the communication), the Subadar, Shaik Peer Mahomed, bravely resolved to move out and save the place from being plundered; leaving a Naik & six Sepoys in the Ghurry. This little band was instantly attacked, but beat the party off, and kept their ground till a larger body of six thousand horse came to assist the others, when the Subadar made good his retreat to the Ghurry, having succeeded in saving the village from being plundered, killed four of the enemy and some horses, wounded several others, taken seven horses and three or four prisoners. One Sepoy was killed and two wounded. This is another instance of the bravery of our Sepoys and their attachment to the service. Bajee Row is said to be off towards Nassuck.

On the 6th of March, General Smith renewed his pursuit of Bajee Row: and Mr. Elphinstone, who had an interview with the Rajah of Sattarah on the 4th, accompanied the Rajah to Yeer; where they remained until General Pritzler came to Jeoor, on the 9th, when the Rajah joined his camp and was received with every mark of distinction.

On the 11th, the fort of Poorunder was invested.

Bajee Row was on the 4th at Wurnew, twelve coss beyond Nassuck.

Ramdeen with a body of horse joined Bajee Row at Wandondoree, a day or two before; and a few infantry and guns have passed near Howra, on their route to join him from the southward.

The village of Sassoor, near Poorunder, which was occupied by a strong body of Arabs, Scindians and Hindoostanees, have surrendered themselves prisoners, and we therefore anticipate an early surrender of Poorunder.

The Fort of Rajah Manchee surrendered on the 13th to a detachment from Colonel Prother's force under the command of Lieutenant Harrison. That force is now investing the strong fort of Koarree.

The Fortress of Russaulghur, situated close to the Ghaut, almost forty miles S. E. of Fort Victoria, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy on the 11th; and our troops occupy the valuable commercial town of Kher on the northern branch of the Anjinwell river.

[*Bombay Gaz.*

ARRIVALS.—March 16th Lieut. Geo. Strachan, Madras Rifle Corps.
Ditto Cornet E. J. Bannerman 6th Madras Lt. Cy.
Do. 17th Major J. P. Dunbar, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Ditto Lieut. Thomas Remon, Engineers.
Do. 18th Cornet Cunningham, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Ditto Lieut. Col. Prother, 1st 9th.
Do. 19th Assist. Surg. A. Pollock, Pioneer.
Ditto Lieut. Fireworker M. Decluzian, Artillery.
Ditto Lieut. Stedman, 2d 7th M. I.
Ditto Ensign R. T. Wallace, Lt. Infantry.
Do. 20th Lieut. C. Mitchell, 65th.
DEPARTURES.—March 17th Lieut. Ovans, Eur. Regt.
Do. 18th Lieut. Gallwey, Au. Infantry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 14th, Brig Fanny, Commander J. B. Smith, from Isle of France.
Ditto 15th,—Portuguese Grab Ship, Rainha dos Anjos, Commander L. D. Encarnacaos, from Macao.
Ditto 17th,—H. C. Cruiser of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, from Malvan.
Ditto,—H. C. Cruiser Antelope, Lieut. George Herne, from Bengal.
Ditto 19th.—Ship Carrimbux, Captain A. W. Tudor, from Calcutta.
Ditto,—Ship Helen, Captain Andrew Crauford, from ditto.
Ditto,—H. C. Cruiser Psyche, Lieut. Tho. Tanner, from Quilon.
DEPARTURES.—March 19th Brig Prime, Captain W. Lewis, to the Coast of Coromandel and Penang.
Ditto,—Ship Hammonshaw, Captain J. Buckingham, to Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 26, ship Mary, C. W. Allen, from Batavia and Penang.
Ship Ceres, C. Goldsbury, from Cape of Good Hope.
Ship George, R. M. Arle, from London 12th Sept.
Ship Cabrass, Nacoda, from Rangoon.
Arab brig Hydrossy, Nacoda, ditto.
27, ship Prince Blucher, Capt. M. T. Wetherall, from England 2d Sept.
Ship Daphne, Capt. R. Appleby, from England 19th Sept.
Ship Waterloo, Capt. T. Hurt, from England 21st August.
Ship Nautilus, Capt.————, from England 23d August
Feb. 12, Portuguese brig Confianca, I. I. Barrous, from Macao 10th Dec. and Penang 14th Jan.
15, ship Eurydice, C. Young, from London 13th Sept. Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope.
16, ship Frances Charlotte, T. Purves, from Chittagong 14th Feb.
Ship Nestor, E. Theaker from London 16th Sept.
Brig Wasp, T Ware from Gibraltar 14th Oct.
17, Portuguese ship Belizario, C. A. de Campos, from Macao 11th Dec. Malacca 31st Dec. and Penang 21st Jan.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Prince Blucher*,—Mrs. Spankie, Mrs. Hepworth,—Miss Inglis,—Miss Meath,—Robert Spankie, Esq.—Capt. F. Weston,—Capt. Sheen,—Lieut. Hepworth, Mr. Macan.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 22d H. C. extra ship Northumberland, W. Mitchell, for Bencoolen and England.
24, Arab ship Fazarobany Nacoda, for Judda.
25, brig Haldane, T. Howard, for West Coast.
Arab ship Fathelbary, Nacoda, for Judda.
Arab grab brig Alfollock, Nacoda, for ditto.
Brig Adventure, J. Robson, for Madras.
Arab ship Fathelmine, Nacoda, for Judda.
27, ship William Miles, S. Beadle, for Madras and England.
Ship Thalia, P. Herbert, for England.
Ship Anna Robertson, A. Macfarlane, for the Isle of France.
28, Ship Eclipse, Capt. P. L. Smith, for Java.
29, Ship Westmoreland, Capt. T. Cummins, for Liverpool.
Ship Acteon, Capt. J. Mackey, for the Mauritius.
Ship Duchess of Angouleme, Capt. J. Pascal, for Bourdeaux.
Ship Eliza, Capt. H. Hapes, for Penang.
30, Ship Sunbury, Capt. G. Henderson, for Bencoolen.
31, Ship Hamoody, Nacoda, for Cannanore.
Ship Samduney, Nacoda, for ditto.
Feb. 10, ship Fatalmabsuk, M. J. D. Keys, for Penang.
Ship Upton Castle, W. Howell, for Columbo.
Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Lock, for Malta.
Ship Providence, W. Green, for London.
Ship Defence, D. Ronnaldson, for London.
Ship Neptune, J. Rogers, for Bombay.
11, Ship Kirk Ella, D. Dipnall, for London.
Ship Lord Cathcart, J. Talbert, for Alepee and London.
12, Ship Dudaloy, E. Dyer, for Columbo.
13, Brig Bounty Hall, W. Hammill, for Liverpool.
Ship Jupiter, J. Gouldsmith, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.
Ship Emperor Alexander, J. A. Butler, for London.

Passengers—Proceeding to Europe, to the Cape of Good Hope and Fort St. George.

By the Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. W. Chivers.
To EUROPE.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Child,—Mrs. Budgen,—Capt. Wilkinson, of H. M. 59th. Lieut. Richardson Budgen, R. N.—Mr. Edward Brown.—2 Children.

By the Harriett, Capt. S. Moore.
To EUROPE.

Mrs. Carter and her Infant Child,—Mrs. Kent.

By the Sir Wm. Bensley, Capt. L. E. Williams.
To THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S. T. Cuthbert, Esq.

By the Lord Wellington, Captain Wasse.
To EUROPE.

Mrs. Gundley, Capt. J. J. Gundley, H. M's. 24th,—Miss Susan Ferris.

By the Surry, Capt. T. Raine.
To EUROPE.

Ensign J. Leigh, of the Pension establishment. Mr. R. White, late Ensign of H. M's. 59th.

By the William Miles, Captain S. Beadle.
To EUROPE.

Mrs. Pattle,—Mrs.—Browne,—Mrs. Wilkinson,—Mrs. Malone,—Major M. W. Browne, of the Artillery,—Capt. Webb, ditto,—Capt. Tellemach, ditto,—Mr. W. Knox,—Mr. J. Wilkinson,—Mr. Alexander Maxwell, —13 Children.

Additional List of Passengers per Cornwall.

Mrs. Mercer,—Mrs. Grant,—The Reverend Edward Brodie,—Mr. George Mercer,—Mr. A. Dunbar,—13 Children.

By the Union, Captain J. E. Johnson.
To EUROPE.

Mr. Macqueen,—3 Children.
To FORT ST. GEORGE.
Lieut. and Adjutant B. Blade of the 25th Madras N. I.

By the Northumberland, Capt. William Mitchell.
To BENCOOLEN.
Mr. Francis Gisborne.
To EUROPE.
Twenty Invalids and Supernumeraries of the Honorable Company's Service.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 11th, Brig Fanny, Capt. T. V. Stunt, from Elamasktoo 6th Feb.—do. Brig Mauritius Packet, Capt. C. Cunot from Mauritius 10th Dec. and Pondicherry 1st Feb.—do. Ship Lucy Maria, Captain A. Barclay, from Portsmouth 25th September, and Cape of Good Hope 23d December.
February 16. Brig Martin, Capt. John Somervellwood, from Calcutta 18, Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, from Calcutta.
Feb. 21st. Portuguese Brig Victoria, Captain Manuel Gonsalves, from Tranquebar 15th Feb. 23d Portuguese Brig Dotterel, Captain J. De Silva, from Trincomalee 12th Feb. Passenger, Mr. Burs—25th. H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Captain J. P. Parker.—do. Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. T. Anderson, from Manilla 12th Jan. and Malacca 29th do. Passengers, Mr. L. Z charias, Mr. M. Arratoon, Mr. Stater, Mr. S. Mar[illegible], Mr. E. Buderbeck, and Dr S. Guthrie,—[illegible] Jeyamalah, Syrang, Mahomed Rajah, from Chittagong and

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Feb. Passenger, Mr. Manuel Jacob Gonsalves.—27th Brig Fair Trial, Capt. W. W. Wyatt, from Calcutta 10th Feb. Passenger, Mrs. West.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8th, H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieut. G. Herme, to Bombay.

February 12 Ship Success, Capt. F. Patrick, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Calcutta,—13, Brig Prosper, Capt. B. S. Vaz, for Trincomallee,—do, Brig Helen, Capt. S. Teixara, for Trincomallee,—14, Ship Lucy Maria, Capt. A. Barclay, for Bengal,—15, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Capt. G. Hammett, for Calcutta, —17, Schooner Maria Capt. L. De Rozario, for Quilon.

Feb. 26th, Brig Mauritius Packet, Capt. C. Cunno, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.—27th, Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, to the Cape, St. Helena, and England.

CEYLON ARRIVAL.

COLOMBO.—Arrived 9th Feb. Ship Forbes, J. Ford, Master, from Madras.—Passenger Mr. Hoff.

CEYLON DEPARTURES.

Sailed Feb. 9th,—Brig Cyclops, John Poulson, Master, for Malabar Coast,—Passengers, Dr. Hay and family, Mr. Gillon late Master of the Zephyr.

11th, Cutter Tartar, H. Pendergrass, Master for Quilon,—Passenger, Colonel Ringsford, and Lieut. Mitchell.

12th, Ship Forbes, J. Ford, Master, for Alleppe.

Government Brig Hebe, John Morris, Commander, for Galle,—Passengers, Mrs. Bradish, 2 Misses Bradish and Mr. R. Morgan.

Sailed H. C. Ship Rose, T. McTaggart, Commander, for Columbo,—Passengers, Mrs. Wintle and Family, Mrs. Fry and Family, Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. Sterling, Mr. Wintle, Lieutenant Anstice H. M. 73d Regt. Lieutenant Young, 7th N. I.

TRINCOMALEE.—31st, Brig Covelong, R. G. Trill, Master from Madras.

3d February, H. M. Ship Orlando, John Clavel, Esq. Captain, from Madras.

PENANG ARRIVALS.

January 16th, Brig Salamanca, C. Smith, from Siam, 27th Dec. 1817; Passengers, Illustrissimo Senhor Joseph Freitas, Bishop Episcopolitano and Vicar Apostolico of Siam, the Reverend A. D. Jeremiah, and 4 Students.—17th Ship Success, J. Collingwood, from China and Malacca; Passengers, A. Tegart, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy, Bengal Artillery—Taylor, Esq. and——Pearson, Esq.—d. Ship Cochin, J. F. Jones, from Penang, 16th Aug., 1817, Malacca, 13th Jan. 1818; Passengers, Capt. Watson, and Lieut. Rolf.—25th, Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Malacca, 15th ditt; Passenger, Mr. Gibson.—ditto, Brig Alliance, A. Cameron, from ditto, 15th ditto.—31st Ship David Clarke, C. Millett from Calcutta, 17th January; Passengers, Mrs. Spottiswood, Mrs. Hampton, and Child,—— Spottiswood. Esq. Madras Civil Service, Captain Hampton, and Mrs. Mitchell—Feb. 1st, Brig Genius, J. Robertson, from ditto, 17th ditto; Passenger, Mr. Norris.—5th, Brig Aurora, G. Ingham, from Batavia, 21st Dec. Malacca, 29th Jan.; Passenger, W. Scott, Esq.

—6th, H. M. Sloop Beechus, J. P. Parker, Esq. Capt. from Trincomalie, 12th December 1817, Batavia, 31th January.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Surat on the 2d March, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Lieut. James Cocke, Bombay Artillery, to Miss Catherine Helena Wearde.

CALCUTTA.

DEATHS.—At Serampore on the 25th January, Arthur Tisdale Meredyth, Esquire, Son of the late Sir John Meredyth, Baronet, and Captain in the Honorable East India Company's Service on the Bengal Establishment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th February, the Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th February the Lady of Capt. Cameron, 2d L. C. of a Daughter.

On the 27th Feb. the Lady of Capt. Charles Augustus Elderton, Cantonment Paymaster at Secundarabad, of a Daughter.

At Mangalore, 10th February, the Hon'ble Mrs. Harris, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 8th Feb. Colonel Thomas Wilson, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.

At Serroor, on the 6th January, Lieutenant James Boyn, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—20th Sept. at Islington Mr. W. Dimes of Hutton Garden, Solicitor, to Elizabeth Wintersgill, only daughter of the late Captain Ed. W. Percy H. E. I. C. S.

BIRTH.—On the 15th Sept. at the East India College the lady of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas of a son.

Madras Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. D. Bannerman, Second Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Judical and Public Departments.

On Wednesday Evening arrived the Lucy Maria, Captain Barclay, from Portsmouth 29th September, and Cape of Good Hope 23d December.

Passengers.

FOR MADRAS.—Mrs. Burton, J. Burton, Esq Surgeon; Mr. Fullerton, Writer; Mr. Gordon, ditto; Lieutenant Hogue; Lieut. Payne; Mrs. Bell, Cadet; Mr. Durville, ditto.

FOR BENGAL.—Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Barclay; Captain Ramsay, H. M. 14th Regt.; Mr. Wakinson, Mr. Young, Mr. Carden, and Mr. Grey, Civil Service; Mr. Gregor, Cadet; Mr. White, Free Merchant; and Mr. Reper, Free Mariner.

The Lucy Maria does not add to our intelligence received by the Admiral Cockburn—No Packet has been received by her and only about 250 Ship Mail letters—The Lucy Maria has treasure on board to a considerable amount for Bengal, and sailed again yesterday Evening.

[*Mad. Gaz.* 14, *Feb*

On Thursday Evening last, the Ship William Miles proceeded on her voyage to England;—the following is a list of her Passengers from Madras.

For the Cape: John Casamaijor, Esq.—*For England:* W. Ingledew, Esq. R. C. Sherwood Esq. The Rev. J. Brackenbury, and H. Newbolt, Esq.

The Mary Ann, Captain Anderson, arrived from Manilla on Wednesday last.—We were in hopes, that by this opportunity, we should have received later intelligence of the progress of the Independents in South America, than has as yet reached us from Europe—Private letters however, state, that the Government is extremely solicitous to suppress all intelligence from that quarter, a circumstance which naturally leads us to infer that their accounts are altogether unfavourable to the progress of the Royal Arms, and the cause of Legitimacy.

By the following translation of an article from the Batavian Government Gazette we learn, that the disturbances at Amboyna had been suppressed.

BATAVIA NOVEMBER 29, 1817.

According to intelligence received from His Excellency Rear Admiral Buyskes, one of his Netherland Majesty's Commissioners General, dated the 20th October last, tranquillity was at that time, completely restored at Amboyna.

His Excellency has succeeded in putting to flight, the Cerammers and the principal mutineering Chiefs, without the loss of a single man, and in bringing back to their duty, those natives who had rebelled.

As soon as the plan of attack was formed, His Excellency intimated to the Mutineers by Proclamation, the necessity of submitting themselves, which had so good an effect, that on the approach of the Vessels belonging to the expedition sent against them, they hoisted the white flag, and did not make the least attempt to prevent the landing of the troops; but demanded pardon of the Commanding officer. His Excellency in consequence, intended to grant pardon in the name of the Netherland Government, to all the natives on the coast of Hitou, who shared in the tumult, with the exception however, of those who had been guilty of murdering, wounding, or attacking the Residents, Regents, or other petty Chiefs, under whose controul they were.

The above intelligence gives us well grounded hopes, that the Mutiny on the other Island will soon be terminated as amicably.

[*Mad. Gaz.* 28, *Feb.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY] Major General Auskil,—Lieut. J. Cecil, 1st N. V. B.—Capt. John Gibson, Madras Eur. Reg.—Capt. P. D. Maretti, 1st B. 1st R. late 2d B 24th R.—Ensign Lowe, 2d B 25th R.—Capt. William Carter, Nizam's Service.
Asst. Surg. Campbell, Cav. Depot.

DEPARTURES] Capt. N. H. Hatherly, 1st 6th Lieut. T. R. C. Mantell, 2d B 10th N. R.—Vet. Surgeon J. Errat.

CEYLON.

JANUARY 24, 1818.

In our last Gazette we stated that in the disturbed Provinces, Military operations had been almost entirely suspended by the rains, which continued to fall with unusual violence.

Our last intelligence contains little more, than fresh instances of the difficulties and hardships occasioned by floods, and of the spirit and perseverance with which our brave troops have encountered them. The Rebel Leaders seem to be well aware, that with the cessation of the bad weather, they will lose one of their greatest advantages, and they have been therefore exerting themselves to make the most of the wet season, which is now probably at an end. They have hitherto been disappointed in their expectations, of seeing our Soldiers suffer from ill health or scarcity of Provisions, and in the East ern parts of Ouva they are now making a push to intercept our convoys: in this they have had very little success, though we have to lament the loss of a few brave men killed or wounded in this cowardly sort of warfare. It will be recollected, that on the 8th instant, a note had been carried by an expect swimmer across the Meda or Logal Oya, as that river is called in the upper part of its course, and an answer received in the same manner from Major Macdonald who had on that day entered Akkeria and found it deserted.

Major Macdonald marched on the 6th from Passera, and although he failed in his object, either from the incorrectness of the information about the retreat of the Pretender and Rebel Desave, or from their having quitted Akkeria, it would be a great injustice to that gallant Officer and his Detachment, if the serious obstacles which they surmounted, were passed over in silence. From Passera to Akkeria it is not more than 10 or 12 miles, but the road lies along the course of the Logal Oya between such steep and rocky mountains, that it was necessary to cross that river no less than four times. Heavy rains began to fall almost as soon as the Party left Passera, and continued with little intermission. Ropes were carried across but rendered useless by the rapid increase of the flood—Great Trees were felled and by their means in one instance the Detachment was enabled to cross, but in others the Trees were either broken by the fall, or carried down the stream. In one place, the men were all passed over on a large Elephant, through a deep and impetuous torrent; When all the difficulties of this march, which occupied two days, are taken into consideration, rugged mountain roads, incessant rain and four passages across a rapid river, it may be said perhaps there never was displayed, in so short a distance, greater perseverance of exertion or more fertility in resource. Major Macdonald found a very considerable store of Paudy in Akkeria and he left a Native Officer with 24 Rank and File of the 1st and 2d Ceylon to guard it. He returned himself on the 9th with the remainder of the Detachment to Passera, with the intention of moving to the Southward according to his original plan.

The extraordinary efforts which the Rebels have lately been making, in pursuance of their system of intercepting convoys, or cutting off small parties have been attended with little effect; but it is with sincere regret, we report the death of Lieut. J. Maclaine of the 73d Regt. who fell in one of their rencounters on the 13th instant, within two miles of Bootle; He was proceeding to that place from Allipot, with a reinforcement of 30 Men, when he was fired upon from the jungle; Lieutenant Maclaine was on horseback, a shot struck him upon the lower lip and taking a rising direction into his head he fell dead upon the spot without speaking a word: 1 Private was also killed and 2 wounded. We cannot better express the sentiments of those who are fully qualified to appreciate the merits of this gallant young man, than in the words of Lieut. Col. Kelly, who thus announces his death. "It is with infinite concern I have to report the lamented occurrence of the death of Lieut. Maclaine 73d Regt. The indefatigable zeal and enterprize at all times evinced by this promising young Officer and reported upon by Major Coxon, make his loss at the present juncture, peculiarly distressing."

In Wellasse and Pinnenne nothing of moment has occurred and the general tranquillity has been little interrupted.

In Weyaloowa Captain Blankenberg marched on the 13th in the evening, with 50 men, to surprize a house where he had been informed he should find the Rebel Mohottales of Kewulegere and Happagemme; he met with little opposition on his way to the place where he bayonetted 7 Rebels, but did not find the Mohottales. On his return he was smartly attacked, himself wounded in the arm by a shot and 8 of his men (2 of the 73, and 2 Malays) by Arrows. The ball struck Captain Blankenberg's right arm above the elbow, but did not break the bones. On the next day he proceeded to Badulla, leaving his post under the command of Lieut. Stewart of the 73d Regt. We sincerely hope that the Army will not long be deprived of Captain Blankenberg's services; Nothing of importance has occurred in the neighbourhood of Madulla, Tibotogodda or Panella, and on the 21st a single Cooly arrived in Kandy from Tibotogodda without any interruption on the road; A Rebel taken in arms had been tried and condemned by a Court Martial at Madulla, where it was Lieut. Col. Hook's intention to carry the sentence into execution under the large Bogalla Tree, where it is supposed the unfortunate Mr. Kennedy fell.

It is with great pleasure we state, that the Staff generally present good health continue to be received. The weather is also cleared up; in Kandy it has been remarkably fine for many days, and the last accounts from all quarters announce the favourable change that may be expected at this period of the year, when the fair season usually begins.

Major Macdonald arrived at Allapoot on the 15th, intending to march the next day towards the very country in which the Rebels have appeared in some force.

We feel justified in a strong expectation of some important results from the well known activity of that enterprizing Officer, who will probably no longer meet with those impediments and difficulties, arising from rain and floods which have hitherto almost constantly harassed his men, and obstructed his pursuit of the Rebels into their strong hold.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—February 14th 1818.

We are still unable to gratify ourselves and readers by announcing any decisive success against the Rebels in the Interior which might give room to hope for an immediate termination of the Insurrection, but the system pursued of harrassing their Leaders by continual movements upon their haunts, we are persuaded cannot fail in the end to tire out bout them and their Followers.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE ON 17th FEBRUARY,

Six Per Cent. Loan Obligation,	Buy.	Sell.
Discount	3 0	3 14

On Friday last Robert Spankie, Esquire, who has been appointed by the Court of Directors to be Advocate General at this Presidency, was admitted a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and took the usual oath. Mr. Spankie at the same time presented to the Court His Majesty's patent giving him Precedence at the Calcutta Bar.

[*Ind. Gaz Feb* 2

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

JULY 5TH 1817.

SCOTLAND.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, JULY 1.

Yesterday the Court proceeded to farther consideration of the very novel and important case of Jean Campbell, alias Bruce, certified from the last Circuit Court in Glasgow. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this woman had been charged with murdering her child, by throwing it over the Old Bridge of Glasgow; and Mr. M'Neil, her Counsel, stated an objection against her going to trial, on the ground of her being deaf and dumb from her infancy, and that he was totally unable to get any information from her to conduct her defence.

Mr. Drummond, Counsel for the Crown, now gave in a minute, stating that he was satisfied of the prisoner being deaf and dumb from her infancy, but he offered to prove that she was capable of distinguishing betwixt right and wrong, and was sensible that punishment followed the commission of crime.

He then called the following witnesses:—

Thos. Sibbald, keeper of the gaol.—Prisoner has been two months in the gaol of Edinburgh; conducted herself rationally; made signs to the turnkey of a certain description when she wanted any thing, and when the articles were brought her she seemed satisfied; he has also seen her make signs to himself as of taking a fine ringout of her breast and counting with her hands; and that when she came first into prison, she clasped her hands together, and made a sign as if something had fallen from her back, and seemed to indicate distress of mind; that he has seen her weep while in prison; and upon certain kinds of food having been brought to her, he has observed her express herself as if satisfied; and when she was weeping, as before-mentioned, she made the same signals as if something had fallen from her back.

Robert Kemnibugh, teacher of the Deaf and Dumb institution, deposed, that he had seen the prisoner once in the gaol of Glasgow, and repeatedly in the gaol of Edinburgh; that he has had communication with her by means of signs; in general he understood her, but in particular instances he did not; that she, by her signs, communicated to him the circumstances which took place relative to her child; that the death of the child was altogether accidental, and that when it happened, she was intoxicated; that she communicated to him, that upon the occasion the child was upon her back, covered with her petticoat and a duffle cloak; and, as he understood her, she had held them together upon her breast with her hand, while she rested the child upon the parapet of the bridge, over which the child fell while she was in the act of putting her hand in her breast, where she had money, and which she was afraid was lost, and by so putting her hand in her breast he understood she had lost hold of the child at which time the child was asleep, and had then fallen over the bridge. She communicated to the witness, that before the act she had that day drank eight glasses of spirits. That his communications with the prisoner chiefly turned upon the accident and that she seemed to understand him about as much as he understood her; that is, in general, but upon some particular occasions she did not; that she can make the initial letters of her name but inverts them, C J; and when she does so, points to herself, which leads him to think she understands them: that she makes 2 or 3 other letters, but he is not sure if they denoted her children or not. He understood from her that she had three children, and that the one the accident happened to was one of them; that he rather suspected she was not married, as the children were to different individuals; that as far as the communications could take place betwixt him and the prisoner, she is a woman of strong powers of mind: that nothing appears to have been wanting, humanely speaking, to have saved her from the pitch of depravity she appears to have attained, but some hand to have opened for her the treasures of knowledge in proper time: that he conceives that the prisoner must be possessed of the power of conscience in a certain degree, and that she seems a woman of strong natural affection towards her children, as he was informed by persons a Glasgow and which she manifested by the indignant denial of the charges of having wilfully killed her child, and her immediate assertion that it lost its life by accident; as well as from observations he has made as to the state of mind of other uneducated deaf and dumb persons, and particularly one instance, in the Report of the Institution for 1815, page 54, he is of opinion, that if not blunted by intoxication, these feelings must have convinced her of the criminality of barraving her child of life. That in his communications with the prisoner he was satisfied she was sensible of the criminality of theft, but he cannot say any thing as to the abstract crime of murder in general. That she communicated to the witness her indignation at the fathers of her children for the way they had used her; and one of whom she sometimes has represented as her husband. That sometimes he could not understand whether she understood the ceremony of marriage or not, or sometimes wished to evade the questions or did not understand them that he has seen her use the form of a ring as the token of marriage; and she made signs that that had been taken away by the man she called her husband; that is to say, that she meant that the marriage had been dissolved by him, and he had taken another wife. That from what he saw of her in Glasgow, as well as what he observed in the gaol of Edinburgh, he is convinced she was aware that she was to be brought at Glasgow before a court of justice, and that he was confirmed in this from his having a conversation with a woman there, who seemed to understand her signs perfectly well in general; and who mentioned to him that she had made signs to her with regard to the dress of the judge; that he understood that she connected the death of her child with her appearance in court. (Being interrogated by the Court whether he is of opinion that the prisoner could be made to understand the question, whether she is guilty or not guilty of the crime of which she is accused?) Answers—that from the way in which he would put it, by asking her by signs, whether she threw her child over the bridge or not; he thinks she could plead not guilty by signs, as she always communicated to him, and this is the only way in which he can so put the question to her; but he has no idea, abstractedly speaking, that she knows what a trial is, but that she knows she is brought in to court about her child. That she has no idea of religion, although he has seen her point as if to a Supreme Being above; and communicates merely by natural signs, and not upon any system, that he could not obtain from her information where her supposed husband is, or what was his name; nor if her could she communicate by natural signs any particular place, unless he had been at that place with her before, or had some mark for it; and that she could not communicate to him about any person unless there was some sign by which he could bring that individual of her recollection, or had been seen together in certain circumstances; that in referring to the accident, the prisoner communicates that there was a baker's

bor near her who heard the child plunge into the water and gave the alarm, and that upon this she laid her hands upon the ears of her little boy near her, but for what purpose he cannot say unless to prevent him from crying out.

Here the Court expressed a wish to see Mr. Kinnibugh put the questions to the witness in open court, and she answered by signs in the same manner as he had described.

The Lord Justice-Clerk thanked Mr. Kinnibugh for his attention and the assistance the Court had derived from his professional skill.

Dr. William Farquharson stated, that he twice visited the prisoner in the gaol of Edinburgh; on the first occasion alone, and on the second, along with Mr. Kinnibugh and another gentleman: that she fully satisfied him that she was not feigning to be deaf and dumb; and that when he first saw her, she did not seem to understand his signs so well as after being visited by Mr. Kinnibugh; and the witness made that observation to Mr. Kinnibugh himself: that he had communications the first time with her as to the loss of her child, and used signs, in regard to a child then in prison, as if throwing it away, upon which she made the signs as to the accident as she has now done to Mr. Kinnibugh, in presence of the Court: that she appeared to the witness to know as little of the distinction betwixt right and wrong as a child of six months old; and that she did not appear to be conscious of having done any thing wrong with ever in regard to the child: that in giving the above opinion, he has formed it from the facts of the prisoner having been both deaf and dumb, and having received no education whatever.

John Wood, Esq. Auditor of Excise, [who is deaf and partially dumb] gave in a written statement upon oath, mentioning that he had visited the prisoner in prison, and was of opinion that she was altogether incapable of pleading guilty or not guilty; that she stated the circumstances by signs, in the same manner she had done to the Court, and seemed to be sensible that punishment would follow the commission of a crime.

The Court were unanimously of opinion, that this novel and important question, of which no precedent appeared in the law of this country, deserved grave consideration, and every information the Counsel on each side could procure and furnish.

The Court then ordered informations on each side to be prepared and printed.

AUGUST 26TH.

ADVENTURES OF A BEDSTEAD.—A person residing at Guernsey, who has made several trips across the Channel of late in a vessel from that island, always carried his bedstead ashore on his arrival. Suspicion being excited that his piece of furniture was not a mere sleeping partner; on its way from the ship to Stonehouse last week it was seized, and upon examination, found to contain lace, stockings, shaws, &c. to the amount for 300l, the posts and legs being hollowed out of their reception. On the following day the ship also was seized. The bedstead, it is said, has often been landed at Portsmouth, Weymouth, Torbay, Plymouth, &c.; the owner pretending to travel for his health.—*Cornwall Paper.*

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—On Tuesday last three men and a woman were committed to Wexford gaol, by A. H. Jacob, who were detected in the act of manufacturing leaves of alder, birch, &c. so as to resemble the various kinds of tea imported from China. About two hundred weight of this deleterious article, together with the sheets and blankets used in the process of drying, were lodged in the Custom house stores.—*Wexford Herald.*

LORD AMHERST'S VOYAGE TO CHINA, FURTHER PARTICULARS.

His Lordship sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th of February, 1816, on an Embassy to the Court of Pekin, on board his Majesty's frigate Alceste, Captain Murray Maxwell, accompanied by the Lyra brig of war, and the General Hewitt Indiaman. The voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity, the ships having traversed 14,000 miles in 92 days under sail. In the beginning of July the Embassy arrived on the Coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea: having been joined by Sir George Staunton, at the Great Lemma, Sir George having been sent down to say the Embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th of August the Embassy disembarked safely in the Gulf of Pe Cheli, which is not far distant from the capital. Whilst on the journey every effort was made by the Mandarins to induce his Excellency to comply with the Tartar ceremony of the *Kotow*; which was resisted on the ground of the precedent of Lord Macartney: but every demonstration of respect, consistent with the dignity of his Sovereign, and the honour of his nation, was freely offered by his Excellency. This degrading ceremony of kneeling and knocking the head (the literal expression in Chinese) nine times against the ground, not only demanded from the Ambassadors of all tributary Kings (as every Sovereign of the world is indiscriminately called) when in the Imperial presence, but likewise on receiving any message from the Emperor, and on broken victuals being sent to them from his table: and this was actually submitted to by the Dutch in 1795. The Chinese were extremely anxious for the performance of this ceremony by a British Ambassador; and threats, flatteries, and lies in abundance were used, in order to induce compliance, but all in vain. A most extraordinary scene took place at the palace of Yeuen-Min-Yuen, which, with many other singular circumstances attending the departure from Pekin, and the journey of four months through the celestial empire, will very soon be laid before the public. The Emperor, a man of impetuous and capricious disposition, increased by a habit of constant inebriation, seemed, in his cooler moments, afraid of the consequences of his abrupt dismissal of the Embassy, as appeared by his sending after it to request some exchange of presents, and expressing himself satisfied of the respectful feelings of the King of England, who had sent so far to pay him homage, attributing the whole blame of the affair to the unmannerly conduct of the Ambassador, who refused to knock head, as in duty bound, and according to the common rules of politeness. The Embassy, on the tour through China, experienced the most perfect respect. The Alceste and Lyra, after landing the Embassy, were employed in surveys; the former taking the Gulf of Leatory and coast of Corea, the latter the south western coast of that Gulf. The Alceste went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea, which was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Che-a-Tou, or Ze-a-Tou islands. The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge, were obtained, whereby former errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Corean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an archipelago of islands, hitherto unknown to exist, were discovered. Many were christened with particular names, and correct charts made of the true position of the whole. The ships then proceeded to the southward of Japan, and arrived at the Lieou Kieou Islands. More hydrographical knowledge was obtained, and an intimate acquaintance formed with the natives, of whom, hitherto, little was known, and themselves scarcely knowing any thing about the rest of the world. At Grand Leuchen, the chief of this kingdom of islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They are of great antiquity and considerable civilization—possess much of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people; in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of mutual regret. We are informed from good authority, that Captain Hall (of the Lyra) is preparing an account of this island and people; as also a general history of scientific objects connected with the voyage; which will be enriched with charts and engravings.

Concerning the interior of China we have been able to obtain but little information. The people appear to manifest the same determined mind to suffer no innovations in their accustomed habits; but, on the contrary, they boast of not having gone out of the beaten track of their forefathers: they are grossly ignorant and sensual. The country in general appeared well cultivated. They have no caravans, road waggons, or any establishment similar to our post; consequently, in the interior, the people had not heard of the Nepaul war, nor, indeed, did they appear even to know where that country was situate. It appears impossible to estimate the population, as the people are not enrolled, nor has a *census* ever been taken. But few soldiers were seen; the greatest number of any one body did not exceed 600. They are composed of four descriptions of men, viz. Matchlocks, (usually in a bad state,) Archers, (who occasionally act as cavalry,) Spearmen, and Tigers of War, who are the Emperors body-guard: they are armed with a short sword and a target, and enveloped in a yellow mantle, gorgeously decorated with tigers' heads to render their appearance formidable. The King's internal revenue is collected in kind, after the manner of our tithes: the collecting junks, which are said to amount to 20,000, set off for the further parts of the Empire, and with the change of the Monsoon from the westward, they all return and unload their cargoes of all species of grain into the public granaries, from whence it is sold to the public; this, and the customs from the export of their manufactures at Canton, comprise the entire source of their revenue—excepting only the sale of the Governorships, which emolument goes into the private purse of the Emperor.

SEPTEMBER 13TH.

An Irish Gentleman, not very celebrated for correctness in pecuniary matters, was pressing a friend to lend him a sum of money on his bill. "But if I advance this, will you repay me punctually?" said his friend. "By —— I will, *with the expence of the protest* and all!!"—*Literary Gazette.*

SEPTEMBER 18th.

It will be recollected, that towards the close of last session of Parliament a notice was given by Mr. Smith the Member for Norwich, of some intention to move a bill, the object of which was to allow Unitarians, as they call themselves,—or Socinians, as they are more generally called,—to marry in their own chapels, and according, we presume, to a ritual of their own, either already compiled, or to be compiled hereafter. About the same time, we should suppose, a question relating to the same subject has been agitated with uncommon warmth in the British settlement of Newfoundland, where marriages have actually been solemnized by authorities deemed incompetent in this country, and the legitimacy of which was therefore doubted. The Methodist Ministers, it appears, have performed this ceremony, arguing, that the marriage act of England did not extent to that colony; and that it is was therefore competent to them, or even to laymen, to officiate. The matter being of great importance, application was made to the Government of England, from which the following official communication has been received at the colony, and has thence found its way into the mother country:—

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Aug. 19, 1817.

The following copy of a letter from Earl Bathurst to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, is published by authority:

"Downing-street, May 31, 1817.

"My Lord,—Herewith I have the honour of enclosing to your Lordship an order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, dated the 26th ult, disallowing an act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia in 1816, entitled, 'An Act to explain the Acts concerning Marriage and Divorce, passed in the 32d year of his late Majesty's reign, and the first year of his present Majesty's reign.' I have the honour to be, &c. "BATHURST.

"To Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie."

Immediately after the date of this letter a bill to the above effect was proposed to Parliament by Mr. Goulbourn, and on the 27th of June, received the Royal assent. From this act it appears, that the interpretation of the Methodist Ministers, upon which an act of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia had been founded, has been set aside, and that the British marriage act has been averred to extend to the colonies. The subject is so interesting to the morals of society, that we are disposed to say something more upon it than what merely results from the occasion. It appears to us, that in situations where regularly ordained or licensed ministers cannot be had, the ceremony should be performed in such practicable way as may be best calculated to give it solemnity and publicity, and that such marriages should be held valid. In Scotland, if we recollect right, the declaration of the parties that they are married, added to the notoriety that they live together as in a conjugal state, is a conclusive proof that the ceremony has been performed. The Quakers, who have no priesthood, marry by a simple declaration of the parties, which is afterwards signed and attested in their meetings. But it may be asserted as a general rule, that in every Christian country marriage has been esteemed a religious solemnity and a civil contract united, and has been performed in the face of the Church by the Established Clergy, with consequences as to settlement, issue, and relationship, prescribed and ordained by law. We confess that we shall be sorry to see any of these forms set aside, because we shall apprehend injurious effects to the purity and morals of our posterity. The Romish church considers marriage as one of its seven sacraments; and when Christianity was interdicted in France, then also, was the religious solemnization of marriage prohibited. Whatever respect, also may be due to Dissenting Ministers of various denominations and sects—whatever extraordinary purity we might, for argument's sake, be disposed to allow to their creed; yet they do not themselves, under the existing state of things, pretend to put their public acts upon a level as to general effect, as to the power of exciting attention, or making an impression, with those of the established clergy; and we are convinced that every thing of solemnity that can be added to that ceremony, from which all the relations of life spring, is necessary to sanction and enforce the due observance of its obligations.

If it be asked, whether we would oppose the progress of Mr. Smith's bill through Parliament, we confess that we have such apprehension of raising the terrible howl of intolerance, that we should rather recommend it to the sound discretion of that gentleman to relinquish his intention; for if the Socinians are allowed to marry in their chapels, there is no reason why the same privilege should not be conceded to the other sects; some of whose ministers would be obliged to attest the performance of the ceremony with their marks instead of their names. There is no reason why the solemnization should not take place in every licensed house of worship though these structures so often changethe purposes for which they are employed; and are one time dedicated to the worship of the Deity, at another to the consummation of those vices which he abhors.

We trust that the Established Church will always be pre-eminent for the dignity and the solemnity of its ceremonies: but we should farther think, that the more respectable Dissenters will shudder at the introduction of a custom, through which they will certainly be disgraced by the practices of their ruder brethren. We think it, however, our duty to add, that the Marriage Act of Geo. II. is a very confused production.

SEPTEMBER 22D.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Saturday, Sept. 20.*

This Gazette notifies, that on the 17th inst. Lord Talbot was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and that the same day Lord Somers took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire. The license of Mr. Cornelius Farrel, of Gosport, as navy-agent, has been withdrawn, on the ground of his having been declared a bankrupt.

The Russian Admiral Crown (of whom a slight memoir was given some days ago), had the command of the fleet that transported the Russian contingent in June last from Calais to Petersburgh. On his arrival with his squadron in Calais-roads, he sent large orders for provisions, good porter in particular, to various contractors on the opposite coast, who had supplied him while lying in the Downs in the year 1814. The contractors not forgetting the handsome manner in which, on that occasion, they had been paid, were not tardy in executing his orders; and accordingly, a flotilla, consisting almost of every description of small craft, was soon collected to convey the provisions to the Admiral's fleet, and they arrived off the fleet the day on which the orders were given; as the weather was squally, they could not get that night alongside the respective ships, and, consequently, as was naturally to be expected, took shelter in Calais harbour. In the morning, as soon as the tide served, they weighed anchor in order to depart, when they were immediately surrounded by a great number of custom-house boats, and notice was given by them, that not one of them would allowed to leave the port without first paying the duties on the cargoes, the same as if they had been landed. This unexpected demand created amongst the [illegible] the greatest consternation; they, however, contrived to despatch a six-oar[illegible] to the Admiral, to whom they communicated the intelligence, and requested his interference. Admiral Crown instantaneously [illegible]ched an

(Continued in th[illegible] page.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*

officer on shore, with a letter to the Governor demanding the immediate liberation of his victuallers, threatening, in the event of a refusal to bombard the town; and gave the Governor one quarter of an hour to consider of it. The Governor requested an hour, in order to send a telegraph despatch to Paris, for instructions how to act on so novel an occasion; to this the Admiral would not agree, and instantly made, clapping springs on his cables, preparations for bombarding the town; the Governor perceiving this, instantly ordered the victuallers to be released.

THE MURDER OF MARY ASHFORD.—The circumstances attending this interesting case having been put into a regular channel of inquiry, we deem it only proper to restrain any further regular animadversion at present. At the distant town of Manchester, a subscription has been raised to defray the expenses of inquiry; and on Sunday last, Sir Robert Williams, Bart: M. P. for Carnarvon, arrived in this city, on his route for Erdington, where he made due inquiries. On the following day, he visited the family of Mr. Thornton, at Castle Bromwich, and made a regular inspection of all the fields laid down in our plan; the result of which he will lay before the Secretary of State.—*Lichfield paper.*

THE TIMES.

SEPTEMBER 12th

RODEZ, COURT OF ASSIZES OF AVEYRON, AUG. 28. ASSASSINATION OF M. FUALDES.

This trial has already lasted several days, and is not yet concluded. The following is a summary of the facts extracted from the indictment:—On the 19th of March last M. Fualdes, late Magistrate, was stopt about 8 o'clock in the evening at the corner of the street Hebdomadiers, by persons who gagged him, and carried him to the house of one Bancal, where he was stretched upon a table, and had his throat cut with a butcher's knife. His blood, being received into a trough, was given to a pig to drink, and the quantity which it was unable to manage was thrown into—

Some 5 franc pieces were found upon the deceased, which were given to the wife of Bancal by the murderers, in saying, "Here, take this; we do not kill the man for money." The body of the deceased was carried about 10 o'cock the same night by four individuals, followed by three others, two of them armed with fusils, and thrown into the Aveyron.

The body was seen floating next day upon the water, was taken out, and recognized. The young children of Bancal, who were believed asleep, had heard and seen all through the curtains of their bed. They recounted every thing they witnessed. The assassins had posted at the corner of the streets people who played on a noisy instrument to prevent the cries of the victim from being heard during his immolation. On the following morning several of the assassins robbed the house of M. Fualdes of various effects. The act of accusation marks out as chief of the assassins, Sieur Bastide Gramnout, who owed 10,000 francs to the unfortunate Fualdes, and who, being pressed to pay the debt, on the 19th of March, the day of the murder, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, said, "Do you believe I wish to defraud you? I shall take means to pay your bill this evening." In 3 hours afterwards M. Fualdes had his throat cut. Among the accomplices were Bancal, who has died in prison since his arrest, Bax, Bousquier, and Baptiste Colard, who, along with Bancal, carried the body. Three fusils were found in the house of Colard. Missonier and Jausion accompanied the body to the river, Anne Benoit supplied the handkerchief for a gag, and Dames Jausion and Gualtier aided in the robbery of the deceased's house.

The 19th, 20th, and 21st of the present month were occupied in the examination of 59 witnesses, who, by deposition more or less important and often contradictory, left on the affair an uncertainty tormenting to humanity. At last Madame Manson, who enjoys a good character at Rhodez, but who since the commencement of the present trial had been reported to be in the house of Bancal during the assassination, was called. The name was no sooner heard than a breathless silence reigned in the Court; the most lively interest was universally felt when Madame M. made her appearance. The Attorney-General, after the usual questions, addressed a touching exhortation to the witness.

"The public is convinced," said he, "that you were carried to the house of Bancal by accident, and against you will. You are regarded as the angel destined by Providence to clear up this horrible mystery. Although there should have been on your part some weakness, the declaration which you will make, and the immense service you will render to justice, will dispel the remembrance of it."

The President to the woman Bancal.—Do you know that lady?

Madame M. turned rapidly towards the prisoner, and raising her veil, asked with a firm tone, Do you know me?—No.

The President to Madame M.—Do you know the prisoner?—No. I never saw this woman.

The President to Bastide and Jausion.—Do you know this woman?—No; I only know her by seeing her at my house twice about five months ago, paying a visit to my sister-in-law, Madame Pons.

Madame M.—How then had he the audacity to salute me in the street?—Bastide.—I only know the lady by having met her on the highway. The President exhorted Bastide to declare the truth, and tell what he knew of the assassination of M. Fualdes.

Madame M. [illegible] a pensive glance on the prisoners, and [illegible] she was carried out of Court to a [illegible] the palace; the most anxious attention was lavished upon her. There she recovered [illegible] fell into the most violent convulsions, [illegible] ed with a terrified air—I did my [illegible] assassins. She repeated this exclamation several times. The sitting was suspended.

It was announced that she was ready to re-enter, and she was conducted to the witnesses' box.

The President, addressing her with great mildness—Now, Madame, endeavour to compose your imagination. Be not afraid. You are in the sanctuary of justice, and in the presence of the Magistrates who will protect you. Declare what you know. Cheer up. What have you to tell us? Were you not a witness of the assassination of M. Fualdes?—I was never in the house of the woman Bancal. After a moment of silence, I believe Jausion and Bastide were there.

If you were not present, why think you so?—By the anonymous cards that I received; by the steps they took with me.

Do you know the hand-writing of these letters?—I know neither the writing of Jausion nor Bastide. I believe one of these letters is a letter of their counsel.

Of whom?—Of M. Arsaud. They came to me to make me retract the first declaration I made at the prefecture. Madame Pons, in particular, the sister of Bastide, came at 9 o'clock in the evening, and remained with me till 1 o'clock in the morning endeavouring to persuade me.

What did you promise to Madame Pons?—I promised to retract my first declarations, because they were false. I had said that I was in the house of Bancal, where I never was.

You have told us your first declaration was false; you know nothing therefore about Jausion and Bastide. How could you then say you believed them guilty?—By conjecture. Then turning to Jausion she said, when a man murders his children, he may murder his friend, he may murder any body: then addressing herself to Jausion, in a firm tone, it is you I am looking at.

How murder his children?—The affair is arranged, but the public will not be duped.

Have you no other reason for your belief than this arranged affair?—I never was at the house of Bancal. I will answer for that on the scaffold.

This is not what you said to an irreproachable witness, who can be called. We shall call your cousin Rodal: I will support every thing he says. I have made imprudent declarations; I retract them, I promised so to Pons; they were forced from me by a fear for the life of my father. Did you but know how I have been menaced.—

The President, in the most pathetic manner-In the name of your unhappy father, torn by a thousand anxieties, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, whose ties have been broken by a crime which alarms all society, I conjure you to declare what you know. Why would you betray the truth? Yes, if you had a weakness to reproach yourself with, your declaration will re-establish your character in public opinion. See with what attention we listen to you. Speak then, speak. The public, astounded at a crime committed on the person of a man whom you have known, of a Magistrate who sat by the side of your father, demands nothing but the triumph of truth. It will cherish you—it will exalt you to the clouds if you reveal the true criminals. Prove that you have been brought up in the love of justice, show that you love it, and that you can obey its dictates. Remember that you have often spoken in your letters of the honour of your family—that this honour can never ally itself with perjury, and that the wound which you may now inflict upon it can never be healed. Speak out, daughter of E——, speak, daughter of a Magistrate. During this speech the countenance of Madame M. changed by degrees, and at the last words she again fainted. When she began to recover from her swoon, she saw by her side M. Desperieres: pushing him away with one hand, and extending the other to the sword of the Marechal de Camp, she exclaimed, you have a knife, and again fainted. She recovered her senses, however, without leaving her seat.

The President again, after having endeavoured to sooth her feelings, and to calm her imagination, requested her to speak.

Ask, said she, of Jausion, if he saved the life of a woman at the house of Bancal?—No, Sir, I never saved the life of any one. The eyes of the prisoner met those of the witness; she turned round towards the President, exclaiming-Great God! There was a woman in the house of Bancal; Bastide wished to kill her, but Jausion saved her?

But, said the President, they both deny that they were there.

Madame M.—Bastide and Jausion not there! Ask Bousquer i he knows me?—Bousquier denied having ever seen her before. The witness being asked it she knew Bousquier, said she did not. She spoke incoherently, and again fainted. She had heard, she said, that a woman was in the house at the time of the murder, and was concealed by Bancal.

Where did they conceal this woman—in a closet? Tears fell from the eyes of the witness and she said, yes, in a closset, but denied that she was that woman; declaring, at the same time, that Bastide wished to murder her, but was prevented by Jausion. She said she had received addresses of certain houses, which she was requested by the prefect to visit for the purpose of making discoveries, but she was afraid and refused. She was afraid of finding persons belonging to the family of Bastide in her visit. Then casting an incensed glance at the prisoner, she said, "They made a terible oath over the dead body." ask Jausion if the woman whose life he saved was not Madame M. (the witness)? The Marechal de Camp, who attended the witness when she was carried out in a swoon, was examined, and deposed, that when she returned to herself she exclaimed, save me from these assassins; they will destroy all the honest people in the department; let me be examined, and I will speak the truth.

M. Fualdes, the son of the deceased, interposed and said, the witness is frightened at the sight of p niards, and still more at the presence of the assassins of my father; let eight soldiers be placed between her and the prisoners, to shade them from her view, and to secure her against apprehended danger. He conjured the witness then to speak the truth in the name of his father. The line of armed force was placed as requested. The President then asked her if she was in the house during the assassination. Bastide interrupted the President, and denied being in the house of Bancal, whatever might be said by Madame ——. The witness then stamped with her foot, and cried out, Confess, wretch! All hearts thrilled. After some moments of gloomy silence, the President said, how can you accuse these men so strongly, and not declare you were in the house?—They cannot deny it, there are so many witnesses against them. Why do you fear the voice of Bastide? Why do you tremble when you hear of the dead body of Fualdes and the fatal knife?—She then said she would adhere to her declarations before the Prefect.

Evidence was given as to her saying, after the murder, that she was in the house of the assassin at the time in which it was committed; that she fixed the charge on the prisoner at the bar; that she said she had been sworn not to reveal the crime, and that gratitude for having saved her life combined with the obligation of an oath to prevent her from given testimony against one of the accused. Madame M. admitted the truth of the whole of this evidence in Court. She again, however, retracted when confronted with the prisoners. The Prefect of the department, and M. Clemandot, Aide-de-camp to General Vautre, declared, that she had stated to them her knowledge of the murder, and its perpetrators. The Prefect delivered to the Court a great body of letters and examinations which he had received from Madame Manson on the subject, equally contradictory and incoherent as her verbal despositions in Court. The letters and other documents are very curious and interesting, but too long for insertion. The trial has lasted ten days, and is not yet concluded.

SEPTEMBER 15th

We expected by the courier of yesterday to be able to give the conclusion of the interesting trial of the assassins of M. Fualdes. Our correspondence having, however, furnished us only with details foreign to the cause, we are at present able to do nothing more than to lay before our readers the following particulars, which are not devoid of interest:—The examination of witnesses continued during the 29th ult. and the following days; it was thought at Rhodez that sentence would be pronounced on the 15th or 18th int. Madame Monson endeavours to throw off her mind the horrible load which has so long oppressed her. We hope that her declarations will not be long fixing the opinion of the judges, if the trial of this frightful affair has yet left any room for doubt or uncertainty. Miss E——, whose name by marriage is Manson, is the daughter of the President of the Tribunal of First Instance, and is about 32 years of age.

An incident, which, if true, will throw much light on this affair, is the arrest of new persons. During the assassination of M. Fualdes the murderers had posted round the house of Bancal, accomplices who played on the hurdy gurdy, and hand-organ, and whose horrible music drowned the cries of the unfortunate victim. It is said that these individuals have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Montauban.

The two prisoners who attract the most attention are Bastide-Gramont and Jausion. The former is a man of about 40, and of a fine countenance. Without deserving the epithet of wealthy, he possesses landed property in the department of Aveyron. He has several sisters established at Rhodez, all of them remarkable for their beauty. One of them, married to Jauson, is considered as the most beautiful woman in the city. The latter is a broker, is about 50 years of age, and enjoys a considerable fortune. Both of these were intimately connected with Fualdes, and the assassins often sat at the table of their victim. In thinking of the 10,000 francs which Bastide owed to Fualdes, and was to have paid on the 18th, some were induced to believe that the assassination was the result of a frightful cupidity; but the slightest reflection on the brilliant fortune of Jausion will remove that idea. Both the prisoners are allied to distinguished families, and both have a great number of relations in the neighbourhood.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1817.

AFFAIR OF M. FUALDES.

It is not merely an interest by curiosity which renders the public so eager for the details of this trial, the motive of that desire is also to be found in profound horror for the crime, increased by a kind of reference which every one makes to himself. We tremble at an act of atrocity committed in so daring and wicked a manner. With alarm it is asked, whether there can be security in great cities which afford so many means of concealment from the most vigilant superintendence, since, in a provincial town, where the slightest incident awakens attention, assassins have ventured, almost in the open street, and soon after the close of the day, to murder a citizen known to all the inhabitants, and whose disappearance might be expected to leave traces calculated to detect the perpetrators?

But our horror and dismay are redoubled, when we recollect that the principals charged with this crime were relatives or friends of the victims, that nothing indicates their having been instigated by hatred or vengeance, and that the avarice which appears to have prompted them to the crime has not the excuse of want and wretchedness: on the contrary, the least rich of the two principal prisoners is in comfortable circumstances, and both could live happily and tranquilly in the bosom of their families, if those capable of imagining and executing such crimes be capable of tranquillity and happiness.

Next in order to them are the two sisters of one of the principals, two women remarkable for their beauty. It would seem that this advantage, which the ancients regarded as something divine, ought, when supported by the gifts of fortune, to elevate the soul, if not above certain seductions and certain weakness, at least above base and disgraceful actions, such as violating the property of others. Yet, after a horrible assassination, committed on a gentleman of their acquaintance, they are found to have gone coolly, as if it were a matter of perfect indifference, the one to assist her husband; the other her brother-in-law, in a robbery. There is in this transaction a degradation and insensibility which leaves little distinction between these women and the authors of the principal crime.

When we consider the other personages who figure in this affair, we perceive in Bancal and his wife to what ferocious habits immorality leads. Bancal held the lamp, while the unfortunate Faulde was *bled*, as was stated; the wife received the blood of the patient; he struggled and overturned the table on which he was laid; he was replaced on it; the crime was consummated, and the rapacious virago tore a ring from the dead body, and wished to get possession of a shirt because its cloth resembled an *aube*. The idea of a religious dress does not serve to recall her to sentiments of humanity, or to the fear of that avenging Deity who suffers no crime to pass unpunished. What a melancholy effect of the sacrilegious profanations of which our age has been witness—we do not say guilty, because we wish to preserve the hope of seeing it return to religion and morality; but to produce that effect something else is necessary than the Lancaster schools.

The cases of Colard and Bach present nothing particular. There are every where men whom misery and vice place at the mercy of those who pay them for whatever purpose it may be wished to employ them. Different causes have rendered such men now very numerous. Colard, who is destitute of all religious or moral feeling, said, that he would kill any man for 25 louis, and accompanied these words with expressions of violent hatred of the rich. How does it happen that there are rich men, who after all we have seen, still do not feel that certain revolutionary cries which they perhaps hear with secret satisfaction are as menacing towards them as towards a superior class, whom they perhaps have the wickedness to hate?

Bousquier and Missonier do not appear to have taken part in the assassination. The latter seems merely to have known that he was to be employed to carry a dead body.

Marianne, Bancal's daughter, must have been informed, that her father's house was to be the scene of an assassination, if it be true, that her mother, on hearing her in the prison deploring that she had had the misfortune to have been at home, said to her, Why did you come when you knew what was to happen? It is remarkable that we do not find either among the accused or the witnesses, the man named Lacombe, who accompanied this girl in the evening.

Anne Benoit lived in a state of concubinage with Colard. We perceive throughout the whole of this affair what important consequences depend on moral conduct. An irregular life always leads to crimes. But here an observation peculiar to the time in which we live occurs. Before her arrest, she had endeavoured to give a political colour to this assassination, and to direct suspicion on a respectable class of society, always bitterly calumniated, and frequently by men who ought to blush at the resemblance they thereby establish between themselves and every thing that is base.

Madame Manson seems destined to wear out the interest and even the curiosity she has excited. Her obstinacy in refusing to give a key to her strange conduct must diminish the pity which her agony and agitations at first produced. She still appears, however, to retain maternal feeling in a very affecting degree. It is impossible not to be moved, when, in speaking of the sleepless nights she had passed, she draws the picture of her son, a child of only four years old, sleeping tranquilly by her side, while she was a prey to the most tormenting anxiety.

It is impossible not to recognize in Madame Manson a brilliant mind and amiable qualities; but if we might express an opinion her character, we should reproach her for not having preserved the modesty becoming a female when she wrote to the Prefect—"All the world judges me, but I judge it also." For the fair sex it in particular belongs to estimate this observation. Few among them boast of judging the world and despising its judgments.

The artless indiscretions of Bancal's children were calculated to make the auditors shudder. They painted the scene in all it's frightful colours; two of them said they would tell the Court nothing, because it was wished to kill their father and mother; another wept, and related what he had seen.

Bastide displays great coolness and hardihood. Jausion is more reserved, and the evidence against him is less clear. Had it not been for the robbery he committed, the declaration of Bousquier, and the confessions of Madame Manson, he perhaps would not have been placed among the accused. A numerous family are actively exerting themselves for him and the other principal in the charge. There are sinister reports respecting the death of Bancal in the prison. The terrors of Madame Manson gave much consistency to the conjectures that have been formed on that subject.

A persuasion prevails at Rhodez that some attempt may be made for the safety of the accused. At the same time the crime excited so much horror, that, when the prisoners were arrested, a great number of the inhabitants repaired to the prison to prevent, as they said, the criminals from escaping. There is much solemnity in the proceedings of the Court. The crowd is immense, but every thing is listened to with the most calm and respectful attention. The session opens with the mass of the Holy Ghost, which the Judges and Jury attend. The Jury is formed almost entirely of Mayres of the different communes of the department.

We have already given a report of the proceedings in the sittings of the 19th, 20th, and 21 of August, [see The Times of Friday last]: and the following is an account of the subsequent examinations to the 29th inclusive:—

In one of the late sittings of the Court, papers were read which had been communicated by the Prefect of l'Aveyron. One of these documents detailed menaces which had been uttered by the chiefs of the conspiracy. Poniards and poison were mentioned; and on hearing that part read, Madame Manson fainted, and was carried out of the Court.

When she returned, the President asked who the woman was whom she saw in the house of Bancal? Being pressed by questions, she uttered this remarkable declaration:—You force me to a terrible confession.

Again the President exhorted Madame Manson to speak the truth. New reservations and denials by the lady, and farther exhortations on the part of the President, followed; she exclaimed—What would you have me say, when my confessions accuse me? [illegible] the truth when I said that I was not at Bancal's, never saw the crime committed.

The President.—But did not you see the [illegible] was there?—Madam Manson. No.

The President.—How could you [illegible] Jausion and Bastide were guilty? [illegible] I do not know whether Jausion [illegible] the murder.

After several other questions [illegible] what do you want me to [illegible]

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you with more arms against me. I will prove that I was there, and yet I was not there. A witness deposed that Bancal's daughter had received a piece of stuff to make a bonnet, and that stuff resembles one of my gowns.

The President.—No witness has stated that.

Madam Manson.—It will be deposed.

The President afterwards spoke to Madame Manson of the visit which she lately paid in the house of Bancal, in the presence of the Prefect and M. Julien the Judge. He asked, whether, on entering the closet beside the kitchen, she did not say that that was the place in which she was shut up.

Madame Manson replied, that *a terrible confession was torn from her.* She added that she had not spoken as was pretended, of having been obliged to take the oath; but that, if any one had saved her life, she never could be the cause of making that person mount the scaffold. She also [illegible] that all she had before related or declared [illegible] court was false.

M. Fualdes (the son) here asked Madame Manson, whether it was not true that she had stept from home on the night of the 19th of March?

Madame Manson answered, No, and repeated.

A witness stated that he had heard Madame Manson declare that the prisoners were guilty, and would all suffer.

Madame Manson replied, that the witness had not heard right. It is inconceivable, she added, every body should wish to make me a witness in this business; that is a thing incredible.

Other witnesses related speeches or declarations of Madame Manson, which she answered as usual with denials.

General Desperieres deposed, that at the end of the sitting of the 29d, Madame Manson appeared much agitated; that having caught the eye of Bastide she appeared struck with horror, and exclaimed, "*What looks that wretch darts at me.*" I endeavoured, said the General, to calm her, and observed to her, that if she knew any thing she ought to speak. She replied *No, never, never!* In his deposition the General farther stated:—Yesterday evening, as I was placing a guard on this lady's apartment, to secure her against any sort of danger, but at the same time without depriving her of her liberty, she spoke to me thus:—"Why did I not know you sooner, General? When I began to speak you should have given me a guard."

Madame Manson did not deny this conversation, but repeated before the Court that a guard ought to have been set over her from the moment she was called as a witness.

Thus the same veil, the same mystery, still covers the conduct of Madame Manson,—a conduct and situation which become daily more inexplicable.

After Madame Manson, several other witnesses were examined. Among the depositions, that of the 67th witness was particularly remarked. It was to this effect:—The boy Bancal told me that two gentlemen, one a big man in boots, came to his father's house, and brought a sick man with them, whom they laid out at full length on a table. The boy is eight years old, and he wept while he related this circumstance. His father was then in prison. He said that the handkerchief found in the street was his, and that there was blood on it.

The 68th witness confirmed this statement, and said the child added, that the gentlemen before going away whispered something to his mother.

The 70th witness deposed, that a daughter of Bancal had mentioned the bringing of a man to the house; that he was laid on a table; that her father *bled* him; that her mother held the light, and that she saw this) from the bed in which she was lying.

Francois Girard, Steward of the Hospital of Rhodez, deposed, that on the 25th of March, the boy Bancal before-mentioned, and his younger brother, being brought to the hospital, said to him, that they saw the throat of the Sieur Fualdes cut in their house; that he was laid on a table; that money was given to his mother; that the gentleman who was killed was very mischievous; that he struggled a great deal, and that the table was overturned; that a trough was placed to receive the blood, which was given to a pig.

Here Madame Bancal requested the President to ask the witness whether he had not given the children something to induce them to make this statement. The witness replied, that after they had told him what he had deposed, he gave them a sous; but that he gave them nothing before hand.

A girl of eighteen, and boy of eleven, were next examined, and repeated what they had heard stated by Bancal's children. The ingenuousness with which these young witnesses gave their evidence appeared to make a deep impression on the Jury and on all the Court. One of them, in addressing the President, made use of the expression *mon pere*, as if speaking to a confessor. The depositions of the greater number of the witnesses tended to confirm the testimony of these children.

The female servant of a Spaniard, who lodged in Bancal's house, was on the day after the murder in the kitchen. Being about to cut a slice of bread for one of Bancal's children, she took up a knife, upon which the child showed great repugnance, saying, "*The gentleman's throat was cut with that knife.*"

Marianne Raynel, aged 13, asked Bancal's children whether they were not sorry for their father and mother?—one of them replied, "I am not sorry for them because they killed the man."

Madame Bancal, after these depositions, and several others not less overwhelming, protested that she was innocent; and observed, that the statements of children, of so tender age, could not be relied on, as they neither knew what they said nor what they did *and would hang their father and mother for a mere nothing.*

Other witnesses deposed, that Mrs. Bancal had several times compelled these children by chastisement to be silent, and that since she was in prison she had sent a woman to see them in the hospital at Rhodez, in order to induce them to say nothing more.

Bousquest Chandon deposed, that on the 19th of March, at 5 in the afternoon, coming from rue de l'Ambergue, he met Bastide and Fualdes; the latter appeared in a passion, and spoke with great warmth. Bastide whispered to him. On the 20th, when apprised of Fualdes's death, the witness went to the place where Bastide kept his horse, and asked whether he had gone? The answer was, yes; he asked whether the horse was there on the evening before? The answer was, no; with some embarrassment and hesitation. Some time after her he met Casals the mason, who told him that he had met Bastide and Fualdes on the preceding evening; that Fualdes asked whether he (Bastide) would keep his word, to which the latter replied "Be satisfied, I shall settle with you this evening."

William Etampes, the servant of M. Fualdes, deposed, that his master had left his house at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 19th of March, after having put a packet which he took out of his cabinet under his arm.

The following is a copy of Madame Manson's letter to the President, which was read in the sitting of the 29d:—

"If I could for an instant have doubted your goodness towards me, the proofs you gave me yesterday, at the house of the President, would have removed them, and they are such as will never be obliterated from my memory. I observed in your eyes the excess of your sensibility, and the interest you felt for me and for my father, and you have right to expect that I should make [illegible] confession. But who besides M. d'Estournel has a [illegible] to my confidence? You would have my secret; I [illegible] it; it shall soon be public. Soon you will [illegible] inclined to solicit my pardon. I promise [illegible] explanation of the phrases which you think [illegible] letters. You will know the cause of [illegible] which last night were stronger than ever. You will know my character, which no one yet knows, and which I have hitherto taken little trouble to make known; for, if the whole world passed its judgment upon me, I shall judge it in return.

"I passed the evening with the President, M. Plantade, and another Judge. I said nothing to them; a single word escaped from me in a moment of exasperation, which seemed to strike the President. I stopped myself. I was told that I should not have to appear before the tribunal to-day; but as I was appointed to be there, I must be ready at nine o'clock. I would have the honour of seeing you when you shall think proper; do not despise me; believe that I do not merit your contempt; yours would be a torment to me. I ask me that you will not show my letter. But you will not believe; nevertheless, I swear to you that I will tell you the truth. What a dreadful night! How heavily the hours draw to the unhappy who are doomed to count them; and my child sleeps peaceably by my side! I am condemned to lose him; I see it, but I cannot evade it.

"E. MANSON."

The above is the substance of what passed in the sittings of the 23d, 24th, and 25th of August. There are now more than 200 witnesses to be examined. The whole town of Rhodez look forward with the most lively impatience to the issue of proceedings which must still for a long time occupy the attention of the Court and the public.

The numerous auditory present every day at the hearing of this too celebrated case cannot help feeling a lively interest in favour of the two female prisoners, Mesdames Jausion and Gaultier, who lately were the chief ornament of the balls, fetes, and all the most distinguished parties in the town of Rhodez, and who now are placed on the bench of common felons.

The discussions relative to the assassination of M. Fualdes continued at the Assize Court of Rhodez, for the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of August. Mad. E. Manson has been constantly present at the examination of all the witnesses, but has not been interrogated anew. Her countenance bears the stamp of a mind deeply affected, and the late proceedings have singularly altered her features. Never has there been a women in so cruel a situation, the horror of which has been considerably increased by certain conjectures arising out of it. The several depositions of the witnesses seemed to create in her an involuntary terror. This was particularly noticed whenever Bastide was affected. Having involuntarily turned her eyes towards the accused, she seemed to experience a feeling of pain difficult to be expressed. Letters which we have received from Rhodez are strangely contradictory on the motives attributed to Madame Manson. In the mean time, every circumstance in this affair is so extraordinary, that we cannot without imprudence attach credit to all the reports circulating, neither can we discredit all the conjectures that present themselves. It is thought at Rhodez that Madame Manson will be again interrogated by the President. This opinion was generally founded on the half admissions that had escaped this witness, and which appeared to render further explanation necessary.

Private letters from Rhodez, dated Sept. 4, state, that the examination of three witnesses had closed. M. Martin, counsel for M. Fualdes, jun. who appears in the proceedings as a civil party, made a speech which lasted seven hours. The King's Advocate afterwards, in a plain but clear speech, stated the real point of view in which the case was to be considered. The counsel for the prisoners are yet to be heard, and the trial would not be concluded before the 5th or 6th of September.

P. S. We have just received a private letter from Rhodez, dated the 10th, which contains the following passage:—

"M. Merlin supported in this affair the distinguished reputation he has long enjoyed. M. Comberel displayed great talent and profound knowledge; he succeeded in producing great interest in the cause of his client, Madame Bancal, and that is saying much for him. M. Romigniere has rendered himself as extraordinary by his efforts, as the charge he had to oppose was remarkable. He spoke for seven hours with the greatest order, clearness and choice of expression, seldom consulting the few short notes he had taken. His exordium and peroration produced a wonderful effect."

It has been asked, why the assasination of Fualdes, which was committed on the 19th of March, should only now in the month of September be the object of judicial investigation? This delay has arisen from the affair having been at first considered as a crime committed on the highway. Proceedings were consequently instituted before the Prevotal Court of l'Aveyron, which declared itself incompetent. The case was then submitted to the Royal Court of Montpellier, whence it was referred to the Assize Court of Rhodez.

SEPTEMBER 22.

ASSASSINATION OF M. FUALDES.

Never did any event excite a more ardent curiosity in the capital than the trial now going on before the assize-court of Aveyron. In the saloons, and in the coffee-houses, on the promenades, and in all public places, the first question is, What news from Rhodez? Those who have some details to give respecting the assassination of M. Fualdes, respecting Jausion, Bastide, or Madame Manson, seem alone to have a right to be heard, and to captivate all attention. We are assured that the same thing occurs in the provinces; and all France seems to witness a drama, every scene of which is followed with anxiety and terror.

The reports of the sittings of the 30th of August, 1st, 2d, and 3d of September contain nothing new except a very important explanation relative to Jausion given by M. Segueret, purchaser of the estate of Flars. According to this explanation, which, however, is only conjectural, M. Fualdes was not assassinated either on account of the 10,000 f. for which he made a demand on Bastide, nor for the property which Jausion is accused of wishing to appropriate to himself; but for the sum of 150,000 francs borrowed by Jausion on acceptances of accommodation which M. Fualdes had given him on receiving a bond in return. M. Fualdes wishing to enforce the bond, and to have his acceptances withdrawn from circulation, Jausion resorted to the dreadful means of assassination to avoid the shock which would thus be given to his credit.

Bastide brought forward several witnesses to prove an *alibi*. One was his sister-in-law, the other his servants; but their evidence was strongly counterbalanced by the depositions of other witnesses.

One witness was called respecting a bill found in possession of Bastide, with marks of blood on it. The witness proved that it was not so marked when he gave it to the prisioner on the 18th.

The witnesses for Madame Gaillier, the sister of Bastide, deposed to her moral character. A monk and cure expatiated on her merits and virtues.

All the witnesses for the prosecution persisted in their statements. At one time it was supposed that a discussion would arise between Madame Manson and M. Clemandot. The latter having requested the President to ask that lady whether she had nothing to add to her deposition, on her answering in the negative, rose with warmth and declared, that since his discretion and reserve had not the effect on her that he had expected, he would explain the nature of his relations with Madame Manson, in order that the degree of confidence he had obtained from her might be judged—"Speak, M. Clemandot," exclaimed Madame Manson, who on this occasion appeared even more firm than before. The President and the Attorney-General, however, assured M. Clemandot that a just opinion was entertained by the Court of his candour and honour: he did not insist on making his explanation.

The pleadings being closed, the advocate for the civil party (M. Fualdes, junior) proceeded to draw conclusions against Jausion, as guilty of the assassination and robbery; against Bastide, Madame Bancal, Bach, Colard, and Missonier, as accomplices in the assassination; against Mesdames Jausion and Gallier, as assisting actively or passively in the robbery. With regard to the other prisoners, he left them to the result of the proceedings against them by the Attorney-General.

One paper says, with regard to Jausion, the crime of infanticide with which he has been accused by the public voice for the last eight years, and which Madame Manson so clearly signalized by exclaiming, "he who could murder his own child is capable of any thing"—this crime seems to have been one of the first causes of the death of M. Fualdes. It appears that that Magistrate, having acquired the knowledge of facts calculated to convict Jausion, compromised the affair, out of consideration for both families; but the course of divine justice never permits that a criminal should be shielded by a judge from ultimate punishment. A few days previous to the murder of M. Fualdes, Jausion requested that he would lend him 1,000 francs, which M. Fualdes refused. Jausion being informed that he had recently received a considerable sum of money, insolently insisted on his demand. M. Fualdes became irritated, and reminded Jausion that his life was in his hands. These words determined his fate: Jausion resolved to end the existence of M. Fualdes, and to become the possessor of his fortune. He conspired with Bastide, who himself owed M. Fualdes the sum of thirty thousand francs, and the crime was committed.

We do not give this report as a certain fact; but since they have been certified by numerous individuals, who have for a length of time resided in the city of Rhodez, they may at least be regarded as conjectures which have a strong appearance of truth.

It is reported this evening that accounts have been received from Aveyron, stating, that judgment has been given in the case of M. Fualdes to the following effect, viz. Bastide, Jausion, Bax, Colard, Messonier, and Madame Bancal, condemned to suffer death, and the other females to different periods of imprisonment.

It is added, that Madame Manson at last made very important disclosures. We cannot venture to describe the horrors she is said to have made known.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

ASSASSINATION OF M. FUALDES.

At last this horrible trial, which for nearly a month has almost exclusively occupied the public attention, has terminated, and the guilt of the accused is determined.

On the 12th inst. at the opening of the sitting, at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, the President of the Court pronounced the debates closed, and proceeded to sum up the case in a manner alike remarkable for its method, exactness, and precision, as for the great moral lessons which he drew from the subject. He concluded by reading the questions which he had to submit to the jury; they were in number 51.

On the same day, at 6 o'clock at at night, the jury having finished their deliberations, returned into Court, when the President announced that the women Jausion & Gualtier, as well as the girl Bancal, were so seriously indisposed that they were not in a condition to make their appearance. With the consent of all parties, their presence was dispensed with. The Chancellor of the Jury then read the following verdict:—

Unanimously—Bastide, Jausion, Bax, & Colard, are declared principals, and the widow Bancal accomplice in the murder of M. Fualdes, with premeditation.

Unanimously—Missonier and Ann Benoit are declared guilty of the same crime; but by a majority they are declared to have committed it without premeditation.

Bousquier is declared guilty of having assisted to carry the body and throw it into the river.

The girl Bancal is declared not guilty of the assassination either as principal or as accomplice.

The prisoners Jausion and Bastide are besides declared guilty of the theft of the effects taken away from the house of Fualdes, but without burglary.

Madame Jausion is declared only accomplice in the theft, but without knowledge of the cause.

Madame Gualtier is declared not guilty, either of the assassination or of the theft.

After this Judgment was read, the Advocate for the civil part of the prosecution rose and demanded in the name of the creditors on the succession of Fualdes, a sum of 120,000 francs in name of damages.

The Procurator-General then required the application of the law.

The President of the Court first pronounced, in virtue of the power confided to him by the law, the equittal of the Mesdames Jausion and Gualtier, and the girl Bancal, and ordained that they should be immediately set at liberty.

The Court afterwards retired into the Council Chamber to deliberate, and returned into Court at eight o'clock precisely.

The President then, in presence of the prisoners pronounced the judgment of the Court, which condemned Bastide, Jausion, Bax, Colard, and the widow Bancal, to death; Missonier, to perpetual imprisonment in irons; Anne Benoit, to perpetual seclusion; & Bousquier, to one year's imprisonment.

The Court, before deciding on the demand for damages, appointed a Commissioner to enquire and report, and deferred till the 13th giving judgment on this point.

The criminals still persist in their denial, and have appealed against the judgment.

P. S. To these details the private correspondence adds a fact which appears certain, that a warrant of arrest has been issued against Madame Manson. It has been already stated, that in the sitting of the 11th, this lady, on being told that she had nothing to fear from the culprits, since they were in custody, exclaimed, "*All the guilty are not in custody.*" We have now to add, that the President having upon this insisted that she should name the other guilty who were still concealed, she replied, "The truth shall never escape from my mouth." If it be true that some of the authors of this horrible crime have after all escaped the vengeance of the laws, one cannot too much applaud a measure, which, by forcing Madme Manson to speak the whole truth will ultimately bring them to the punishment they merit.

Letters from Rhodez state, that several communications have been received respecting the accomplices still unknown. Thus there is reason to think that the proces will again commence with regard to these new persons, and that the final secrets of this mystery of horror will be brought to light.

THE COURIER,
SEP. 29, 1817,

A letter from Rhodez, dated Sept. 16, says—"Madame Manson is committed to prison as an accomplice in the assassination. Her examination has taken place, and we expect to witness a drama not less extraordinary than the first, with respect to the quality of the persons who will figure in it, and the circumstances which may have brought them forward as actors, accomplices, or compulsory spectators in this frightful tragedy. Every day since the trial ended, important discoveries have been made respecting persons who have preserved silence on the assassination,

[illegible] witnesses who have [illegible] truth. But every thing tend to support [illegible] judgment which has been pronounce[illegible]

THE OBSERVER,
OCT. 12, 1817.

MURDER OF FUALDES.

The Ghent Journal relates the following particulars relative to one of the prisoners condemned for the murder of Fualdes, the magistrate at Rhodez:—Madame Manson said, in speaking of Jausion, that one who murders his own children may murder his friend, may murder any person. These mysterious and dreadful words find an explanation in the following anecdote:—M. B. a rich and respectable inhabitant of Rhodez, married for his second wife a servant, who had shown a tender care of his first. Being old and infirm, M. B. was soon compelled by a cruel malady to cease from all cohabitation with his young wife. They lived like intimate friends, but not like persons in the relation they stood to each other. Jausion habitually frequented the house: he had transactions in business with the husband, and he soon came to have transactions of another kind with the wife. The condition in which the youth of Madame B. languished, the assiduous attentions of Jausion, the unconquerable passion with which he inspired her, led her to betray the duties of a virtuous wife, which she had hitherto fulfilled, and she became pregnant. This for some time passed unobserved. She occupied a chamber separate from that of her husband and by the persuasion of Jausion, she was in the habit of leaving it very seldom. She reached the period of her delivery before her husband was acquainted with her situation. On that occasion her cries alarmed his tenderness, and he hastened to her relief. The new-born infant was in the arms of a domestic, the cries of the mother had almost betrayed the secret of its birth, and its own would have disclosed the whole. Madame B. was in a state of alarm: she besought Jausion, who was present, to rescue her from the shame that awaited her. There was no time to lose—the husband approached—Jausion was not long in determining. He gave orders to the servant to conceal the infant, and to stifle its cries at any expense. This innocent victim was sacrificed to the honour of its mother; it only appeared in the world to suffer the most frightful death—it was thrown alive into a privy. The cries of the infant did not reach M. B but they were heard in the street. The neighbours flocked to the quarter, the police arrived, and made enquiries at the contiguous houses. People of skill declared that Madame B had been delivered about an hour before, and their conjectures were realized by the presence of the victim, which was drawn from its pestiferous womb. Several persons were arrested, but Madame B. was the only one tried. Her servant fled, and Jausion was not prosecuted. His connexion with M. Fualdes, who was then Procur ur-General of the Criminal Court of Rhodez, contributed not a little, doubtless, to save him. If, on this occasion, M. Fualdes sacrifi d to friendship his magisterial duties, he refused, at last, to betray them in the sacred temple of justice. Madame B. was not tried at Rhodez: she was tried at the Criminal Court of Alby, before which means were found to transfer the trial. It made a great noise then in the country. Jausion was present at the pleadings, and Madame B. was acquitted. This trial passed about nine or ten years ago, before the promulgation of the new code which now regulates our judicial proceedings. Since the decision, Madame B., innocent in the eye of the law and more unfortunate than guilty in the eye of man, has lost her reason. She preserves nothing but the memory of her fault, and lost to the world, languishes in solitude lamenting her errors. In reporting this anecdote we only repeat what every body in the department of Aveyron knew at the time. The details which we have given were in the mouths of the inhabitants of Rhodez, and they considered them strictly conformable to truth, which justice then was unable or unwilling to bring to light. It is believed that Fualdes, who was the friend of Jausion was not a stranger to this reserve. He has paid dear for his complaisance. It is believed that he had carefully preserved among his papers some documents concealed during the trial, which would have enlightened the judges regarding the participation which Jausion had in the murder of the infant which he had by Madame B; and it is thought that the interest which Jausion had in destroying these documents, which he never could recover, was one of the motives which determined him to the horrible crime of which M. Fualdes was the victim.